NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1879.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

HEAVIER FALLS IN STOCKS.

INTEREST IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PROPOSED SALE OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL STOCK-A CONDI-TION THAT DELAYS THE COMPLETION OF THE ARRANGEMENT-SPECULATORS IN A PANIC FOR

It is now understood that there is an obstacle in the way of the completion of the arrangements for the sale of \$20,000,000 of New-York Central stock by Mr. Vanderbilt. The syndicate of buyers wishes to bind him Mr. Vanderbilt is reluctant to consent to this condition, and denies that he entertains the proposition. The excitement in Wall Street yesterday almost reached the proportions of a panic. There was a tremendous fall in stocks and much alarm prevailed, but only one small failure occurred, and there was a partial reaction in the afternoon.

THE EXCITEMENT AT ITS HEIGHT. WALL STREET MORE AGITATED THAN ON ANY DAY OF STOCKS-ATTEMPTS TO STEM THE TIDE.

Wall Street saw yesterday the most exciting day since the pame of 1873. The rally in stocks which marked the close of business on Thursday proved illusive. Under the pressure of selling orders received from all parts of the country, prices opened yesterday at a sharp decline from the final figures of Thursday. Even these prices gave way at once under the terrible pressure, and within the first hour of business the decline was large and rapid. Delaware and Hudson, which opened at 7312, a fall of over 5 per cent from the final sale of Thursday, tumbled to 59. Eric, which for several weeks has been conspicuous in the advance, has led the decline. It closed Thursday at 403s, and opening yesterday at 39, fell to 32. The preferred stock opened at a decline of nearly 3 per cent from the final sale on

The rapid fall created the most intense excitement and caused apprehensions of the greatest disasters. On the floor of the Exchange no time was left to reflection; all was tunnit and disorder. From their offices poured in upon the brokers instant orders to sell stocks on which the margins had been exhansted. There was no time to await orders from their country customers; no time to wait for the arrival of further margins. For their own safety, the stocks had to be sold at once for fear of loss to themselves in the universal tumble. The market appeared to have broken loose from all restraint; no check was effectual to stay its course, even if any check was The fall was the greatest seen for a long time on the Exchange. The sales reported fall short of those on Thursday by a few thousand shares, but except by those have never, probably, been exceeded. They amounted to over 657,000 shares, of which nearly one-third were

est prices of the day. The market rathed shortly after midday, and the afternoon was marked by rapid fluctuations, but in the last half hour prices became gradually steadier and stronger. Chicago and Northwestern fell from 8612 to 84, but closed a fraction above the opening price. Canada Southern fell from 7212 to 64, and closed at 68. St. Paul, from its opening price, 74, fell to 69, closing at 7278. Union Pacific, which closed Thursday at 87, opened yesterday at 86 and in a few minutes fell to 73, afterward recovering larger part of the decline and closing at 84. St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern fell from 47 to 34, Missouri, Kansas and Texas from 28 to 20, Louisville and Nashville from 84 to 804, and Ohio and Mississippi from 26 to 23%.

The fall in the coal stocks was very conspicuous Beside the great drop in Delaware and Hudson, Reading declined from 65 to 60, New-Jersey Central from 77 to 70, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 80 to 75. Wabash fell from 102 to 99. A part of this loss was recovered in the

Notwithstanding the immense shrinkage in values the faces of the members of the Stock Exchange glowed with satisfaction. Few sad countenances were seen during the day, except among the outside speculators who saw their margins swept away in a few moments. Only one failure was reported on the Exchange.

final dealings.

About noon Edward Livermore, of No. 35 Broadst., sent a note to the chairman, saying he was unable to meet his contracts. When this was read there was a dead silence in the room which was in marked contrast with the noise and bustle of the brokers when the erdinary aunouncements are made. It was then thought that a number of other failures would follow in rapid succession.

At Mr. Livermore's office his nephew was in charge, and said the suspension was only temporary. He declared the cause of the failure to be fall in prices and the inability of customers to meet the margins. He was unable customers to meet the margins. He was unable to give any estimate of the assets and liabilities. He said that Mr. Livermore was a man of means outside of his business and would be able to meet all obligations. During the day Mr. Livermore sent to the fixchange to be sold under the rule 200 shares of Chicago and Northwestern, 200 of Michigan Central, and 100 of Western Union. There were also bought for him under the rule 100 shares of Eric and 100 of St. Parl. A number of private transactors were also made.

and 100 of St. Paul. A number of private transactions were also made.

After the close of business it was said by prominent members of the Exchange that there could be no better proof that the professional operators had withdrawa from the market at high prices than the fact that they withstood manfaily the great decline. The fall would have had a bad effect, it was said, upon the confidence of the outside public.

"They have killed the goose that laid the golden egg," said one broker ruefully; "there will be no further rush of orders to buy from the country."

Others said, however, that the effect would be beneficial, and that some stocks would recover quickly the lost ground. No apprehensions of disester to-day were expressed.

MR. VANDERBILT'S IMMENSE OFFER.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN BANKING AND FINANCIAL CIRCLES-THE OBSTACLE TO THE COMPLETION OF THE PLAN-TALK OF THE

PARTIES ABOUT THE TRANSFER. The negotiations between William H. Vanderbiit and the Wabash Syndicate have not been completed, and for the present they are known to be off." The account of the arrangement, yesterday, elicited great interest in financial circles, and on the streets and in bank parlors was the chief topic of discussion. alliance between two great railroad systems which the sale of Central stock was admitted to indicate was doubted by many, who confessed, however, that they had no ground for their doubts, except that they had supposed the two systems necessarily antagonistic. The principal cause of the failure to complete the negotiations is that the buyers made it a condition of the sale that Mr. Vanderbilt shall not offer for sale at any time within twelve months any more New-York Central stock. Mr. Vanderbilt hesitates to accept the condition, and the negotiations halt. The object of the persons who propose to buy the 200,000 shares of stock, in imposing this condition is believed to prevent further sales, which might interfere with the efforts of the Syndicate to distribute a part of their purchase. Mr. Vanderbilt is reluctant to give the required promise, but it is believed by those who are familiar with the transac-

tion that the sale will be accomplished. The price at which the stock is to be sold is said to be a matter of comparatively minor importance, and all differences in re gard to it can be settled without difficulty. The

A CRISIS IN WALL STREET. restriction imposed upon Mr. Vanderbilt is the only serious hindrance to the sale. It has been, however, a matter of considerable discussion to fix the number of places in the directory of the Cen-Some of the members of the Wabash party have been very solicitous to secure as large a representation in the Board as Mr. Vanderbilt could be induced to admit.

It is no part of the arrangement that Mr. Vanderbilt should have a similar representation in the Wabash or the Union Pacific Companies. It is understood that he now holds a considerable amount of the stock of both roads, but is not affected in any way by the not to sell any more of the stock for a year. transfer of Central stock. It is said to be in no sense an exchange of interests. The price of the stock, if the sale shall be concluded, is to be paid in cash or in securities that may be accepted as equivalent to cash. The reason for the sale is believed to be the desire for harmony between two railroad systems which have been thought to be antagonistic. A struggle between them would be, it is admitted, a war between giants, which would result in serious harm to both. The the control of the traffic of the Southwest and of the Pacific Railroads. The position of its eastern termini ena des it to reach the Atlantic seaboard by any one of the trunk lines. An alliance between the Central and Wabash Roads would give to both large The traffic arrangement between the Wabash and the Lake Shore Companies for an exchange of business has been settled, but not yet executed. The Great Western of Canada is admitted, it is understood, to share in the advan-

STATEMENT OF A FRIEND OF MR. VANDERBILT. A capitalist, holding close relations with Mr. Vanderbilt, admitted last night that he had been concerned in the negotiations. He said:

"There has been no transfer of New-York Cen tral stock by Mr. Vanderbilt. The talk concerning the matter grose in this way: The managers of the Wabash, Union Pacific and other Western roads desired to have better traffic facilities to the East. In order to carry out their plans they discussed the scheme of building a road from Detroit to Toledo parallel with the Lake Shore Road, which Mr. Vanderbilt controls. Satisfactory arrangements were subsequently made with Mr. Vanderbill to earry the freight over the Lake Shore Road and thence east by the way of the New-York Central, This was chiefly desired on account of the terminal facilities which the New-York Central had in New-York. New contracts with the New-York Central. affording better facilities to the Western roads will be signed perhaps to-night, but surely to-morrow. By these contracts 8,000 new cars will be placed on Mr. Vanderbilt's roads.

You can see, then, that the managers of the Western roads by this means will become very closely ailied to the New-York Central, and naturally desired a certain representation in it. While the arrangements were being made with Mr. Vanderbilt for completing the contracts, arguments were also advanced to him, showing why be should dispose of some shares to these managers of no settlement was ever arrived at, and in fact Mr. Vanderbilt never entertained any of the propositions. Of course he made inquiries about how many shares the managers wanted, and what their price was, but not for the purpose of selling. He does not care to sell any stock. Various figures and prices were mentioned. At one time the amount proposed was 100,000 shares, and at another time it was less. It once rose to 200,000 shares. So far as I know, thereport is not true that negotiations were broken off because Mr. Vanderbilt was required by agreement not to sell any more New-York Central stock within a specified time. To sum the whole matter up, the managers of the Western roads wanted New-York Central stock, and Mr. Vanderbilt was not disposed

A very large holder of New-York Central stock said that propositions had been made to Mr. Vanderbilt by managers of the Western roads to sell New-York Central stock, but the proposals were never entertained. He said that Mr. Vanderbilt had H. Crosby, Midshipmen Hotace M. Witzel, John 5312, its opening price, to 46, and Lake Shore from no intention of disposing of any of his interest in Orchard, John M. Jordan, Thomas M. Brumby, the road.

A director of the Central admitted that Mr. Vanderbilt had expressed to him personally, weeks ago, his desire to part with a very heavy block of the Central stock, mainly for the purpose of having it more widely distributed and securing strong support. He then said he would sell thirty millions if he could. This gentleman, however, did not believe that Mr. Vanderbilt had made any such proposition to the Wabash authorities. He admitted that there had been a negotiation, that the price or mode of payment did not interfere, that the negotiation was thought for a time to be successful, that it was now off, but that it would probably be renewed.

# RAILROAD NOTES.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 21 .- Pettis County, Mo., of which Sedalla is the county-seat, and the headquarters of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, has sold its stock in that road, amounting to \$270,000, and the City of Sedalia has sold its stock in the same road \$80,000 worth. It is understood that Jay Gould bought both lots. Other counties in Central Missouri are selling their stock in this road.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 21.-In the Supreme Court to-day an opinion was delivered in the case of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad agt, the People ex rel. Attorney-Genera', in error from the El Paso County Court. The Court reversed the judgment of the El Pase County Court, with instruction to dismiss the proceedings. Vice-President Strong, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, who is here to night, declines to affirm or deny anything relating to the reported acrangements between his company and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company rela the St. Louis and San Francisco and the trade to San Francisco and the issue of \$26,000,000 in bonds. The Grand Cañon cases opened to-day in the Federal courts. Their consideration will probably consume a week. Leading counsel has been retained on bota sides.

# DEATH OF GENERAL BARTON.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 21. - Major-General Charles J. Barton, formerly a distinguished officer in the British India Service, died at St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday. He bought a fine estate in Princess Annu County and settled here several years ago. The funeral took place to-day, and was attended by the Old Dominion Guard from Portsmouth and a detachment of the Norfolk City Guard, who fired the usual military salute Norfolk City Colled, who fred the shall aminary same at the grave. A detactment of the Norfolk Light Artillery Bines, as a mark of esteem for the distinguished dead, fired minute gues from the time the procession left the church until the closing ceremontes at the grave were concluded. The officers of this naval station also were concluded. The

# PRIZES IN DECORATIVE ART. ..

The judges for The Art Interchange prizes for the best decorative designs yesterday, made the following awards: First prize, \$50, for the best set of twelve tiles, to Mary King Longfellow, of Portland, Me, second prize, \$10, to Eleanor Matlack, of Germantown, Penn., for six dinner plates. First prize, \$50, for the best design for a portifice, to Mrs. T. M. Wheeler, of Jamaica, L. I.; second prize, \$10, to L. H. Emmet, of Pelham, N. Y. First prize, \$15, for the best set of Peinam, N. Y. First prize, \$15, for the best set of twelve decorative cards, to Kate F. Jackson, of Middle-town, Count, second prize, \$5, to Mary Melivaine, of New-Haven.

Owing to the number of placque designs offered that were excellent as decorative placques, but could not be classed as dinner plates, the publishers added a supplemental prize of \$25 for the best set of decorative placques which was awarded to Rosina Emmet.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen for 1880 will be composed of eleven Republicans, twelve Democrats (if a Democrat is elected to fill the vacancy in the crats (if a Democrat is elected to fill the vacaney in the Eighth Ward caused by Alderman McIntyre's death), and two members—Messrs Smith and Powers—who were elected as Republicans, but who, together with two other Republican members of the present Board, acted with the Democrats in confirming Mayor Howell's non-the lady Octavia's nguts were displayed at the time.

inces in September, and who have since been counted as Democrats. These two members will hold the balance of power, and Mr. Powers has already announced himself as a candidate for the presidency of the Board. The salary of the president is \$2,500, while Aldermen receive only \$1,050 each.

#### OURAY MAKES A STARTLING SPEECH.

HE SAYS THE CTES HAVE BEEN READY FOR AN-OTHER MASSACRE-THE WITNESSES TO TELL ALL

DENVER, Col., Nov. 21 .- Chief Ouray made mable speech on Thursday at Los Pinos, before the said first that he perceived that the Commission had lost confidence in him and believed he was playing them false, and added that the whole object of the Commission, from first to last, had been misunderstood by the White River Utes. His authority had gone only sofar that they left their camp and came here; but that thought that each witness, as he finished his testimediately arrested and put under guard. They had demovement in this direction on the part of the whites, a ere repeated would ensue. He continued:

Have you not seen, he asked, around on these hills, my Ures day and night! Have you not seen all day one of my Indians at each of these windows watching! Had these Ures attacked you, brothers blood would have been shed. My word is plighted to the whites, and toough it cost me tay life no harm can come to them.

He then went on to say that Unque, an Uncompaligre Ute, would appear before the Commission te-morrow and testify fully in regard to the Thornburgh fight and the subsequent massacre. Unque, it will be remembered, Utes. His testimony will bear hard on Jack, as he has

Ouray said further;

The White River Utes will all come in together to tell what they know. They understand now, and have not before, that the Commission is not for the purpose of apprehending one six gir Ute—not even one proven to be the most guitty or innocent. They will all come in together, and what they say will be the truth. They had begun to think that I was working arguest them, and I was obliged to act as I did, to encourage them in their evasions and lies, in order that I magnit retain my influence over them until they could themselves see that has was a peace commission, working for them as well as for the waites. They now see it, and there will be no further difficulty in getting them to speak. as a peace commission, working for the or the waites. They now see it, and ther arther difficulty in getting them to speak.

manner, his serrow at the troubles in the first place; his subsequent anxiety and his constant fear that somehing might happen to the helpless captives; his efforts thing might happen to the helpless captives; his efforts for their release, and his great joy when he saw the result of the mission of General Adams. "I do not want to be chier," he concluded, "I grow eld end an tottering; let some young man, with the fire of youth in his veins, take my place. I have my farm, which I would rather cultivate and watch the seed planted by me grow up to maturity, than be head chief. They all come to me with their troubles. I know everything, and have all their bundens to bear. Washington no want me to give up my position; wants me to stay and govern tice; I want only to be known as Ourny, the friend of the waite man." He then went up to General Adams and presented him with a benutiful Navajo blanket as a orecent from his squaw Chipeta.

#### LYNCH LAW AT LEADVILLE.

DENVER, Nov. 21 .- A special dispatch to The limes from Leadville says: "At about 2 o'clock this morning forty or fifty men proceeded to the County by six pistols, and held in the determined grip of nearly as many men at the nauzzie of the weapons. Sacriu
Watson was forced to open the doors, when a dozen men
rushed in and overpowered the Depuity Sherals, Johnson and Miller, and proceeded to take Charles Stewart,
the foot-pad, and Ed. Fredsham, who figured largely in
he "lot-jumping" business. The captors were inexorable and merciless, and hunged both men from the beams
of a new building now in cause of erection in front of the
jail. When Frodsham's request was denied to write a
letter to his wife he made a desperate effort to escape
his impending fate. To the body of Frodsham was
pinned a placard;

# NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Nov. 21 .- Lieutenant Commander Francis Morris is ordered to the Tennessee as Orchard, John M. Jordan, Thomas M. Brumby, Benjamin W. Hedges, William L. Burdick, William V. Bronaugh, Walter M. Constant and Henry A. John are ordered to the Tennessee, Midshipman Philip V. Lansdale is ordered to temporary special duty in the Burcau of Navigation. Gunner William A. Ferrier is ordered to the Marion. Licutenant Washburn Maynard is detached from duty at the Torpedo Station and ordered to the Tennessee. Gunner Samuel Cross is detached from the Marion and ordered to hold himself in readmess for orders to the Powhatau.

Ecu-Admiral Howell reports to the Navy Department, under date of Ville Franche, November 5, that he would leave on the 15th of November for Gibraliar, to meet the Constellation.

Tallaponsa left Portsmouth, Va., yesterday for

# ARMY ORDERS.

Washington, Nov. 21.-The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department are announced: Major G. L. Febiger relieved from duty in the Department to the Commanding General of the Department of Dakota, for duty as Chief Paymaster of that Department, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Woods, Deputy Paymaster-General. Lieutenant-Colonel Woods, on bo ing relieved by Major Febiger, will report in person to

ing relieved by Major Febiger, will report in person to
the Commanding General of the Military Division of
the Pacific for duty as Chief Paymaster of that Division,
relieving Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Price, Deputy Paymaster General, of his daties therein.
Second-Lieutenant Lewis II. Strother, of the 1st Infantry, is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks,
Onio, and will proceed to join his company.
The extension of the leave of absence, on
surgeon's certificate of disability, granted to Post
Chaplain Charles W. Blake, U. S. A., is further extended one year, with permission to go beyond the
seca.

# THE TRIAL OF BR. OSMUN.

Morristown, N. J., Nov. 21.-The Ecclesiastical Court convened in the Methodist Episcopa Church for the trial of Dr. S. R. Osman at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Ransom, counsel for the prosecution, being absent, the proceedings were delayed until 11 o'clock, the interim being delayed until 11 o'clock, the interim being taken up with devolional exercises. Mrs. Beach was recalled. She never heard Dr. Osmun say that the poor were shoved aside by the rien; never heard him say: "I thank God that I am poor." Alice Gulok said she was not a nember of any church, but was a member of Dr. Osmun's class. Dr. Osmun did not use the language with which he is credited, on the evening in question. To a question by Mr. Ransom, the witness indignantly replied, "I never said that Dr. Bowman was an old lar."

To-day much evidence was heard, but nothing of interest occurred until counsel for the defence cailed Dr. Osmun, when a rippic of excitement was noticeable throughout the room. Before he had said anything of importance the Court adjourned. The case will probably be given to the committee to-morrow.

# LYNCHERS TO BE PROSECUTED.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21 .- William Allen, who scaped lynching for adultery last May at Batavia, Ohio, has returned, and is taking to prosecute his assatlants At the time Allen was taken from his bed, carried to the railroad bridge, and with a rope tied around his neck and to the railing, was thrown off. The rope broke, and Allen fell thirty feet to the rock below. He recovered from the effects of the fall and went West.

# TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

PAILURE OF A LEATHER FIRM.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—George W. Merrill & Co., leather dealers, of Haverhill, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at \$65,000. a considerable portion of which is to Philidelphia and New York houses.

IRON MOULDERS ON STRIKE AT READING, READING, Penn., Nov. 21.—The monidera of three tounders of the Itending Hardware Compaser, in this city, struck this morning, in consequence of a dispute about the price of moniding a certain pattern at one of its shops.

THE CHESS TOURN AMEND.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT AT AUBURN.
AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 21.—In the chess tournament, H. A. Richmend, of Buffato, wins the first place; James L. Cox of Auburn, the second-chess prize, and C. C. Rutton, of Auburn, the third-class prize. The association meets next

#### GOVERNMENT NEWS.

A LARGE CENTRAL PACIFIC CHECK. THE SUMS DUE TO THE GOVERNMENT COMPLETED BY A CHECK FOR OVER \$609,000-VICE-PRESI-DENT HUNTINGTON EXPLAINS THE COMPANY'S GRIEVANCES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.-The United States Auditor of Railroad Accounts has received a comnunication from the vice-president of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, enclosing a check for \$609,080 69, which, together with the amounts due the company and withheld by the United States Treasury for Government transportation (both on its subsidized and roads) between November 6, 1869, and June 30, 1878, fulfils the requirements of all existing laws in regard to the payment to the Government of 5 per cent of the company's net earn by the company last week settled its indebtedness on account of the 5 per cent requirement, and also discharged its obtigations under the Thurman Sinking Fund law for the six months following the 30th of June, 1878, from which date the sinking fund obligation was to be computed. It may be stated, therefore, that the Central Pacific Company has settled all its accounts with the Government up to the 31st of last December. The cash payments for the year 1879 will not be due until next February.

Vice-President Huntington, in the course of his letter transmitting the check for \$609,080 69. writes to Auditor French as follows:

#### VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS LECTURED. THE PRESIDENT BLAMES THEM FOR HAVING AIDED THE READJUSTERS-A REPUBLICAN EXPLANA-

TION OF THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA. INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE.] Washington, Nov. 21.—Yesterday a delegation of Virginia Republicans called upon the President, and vere soundly lectured for their course in the recent election. "The President lectured us severely." said one of them to-day, "for having sided with the

Readjusters in the recent campaign. He urged us to adopt a new policy in Virginia, to cooperate with the Debt-payers, and to declare that the Republicans who acted with the Readjusters should cease to be considered as in good party standing." Another Republican, a Debt-payer and a leading

man in his party in Virginia, who heard the President's remarks, defends the action of those who voted with the Readjusters as follows: "The position of the Republicans in Virginia is not understood either by the President or by Northern Repubbeans. The recent contest in that State is only known in the North as a straggle between what are called the Debt-payers and Readjusters, or what the North choose to term the repudiators. Now, the truth is the great majority of the Republicans, the rank and file of the party, did cooperate with the Readjusters, and made the victory of that party possible. But it is untruthful and unjust to call the Readjusters repudiators. No party in Virginia advocates repudiation. The question at issue was as to the time and form of the payment of the public debt, and whether, for instance, the schools should be closed terest than it can now allord. But, as a matter of fact, the debt question, although it is understood in the North to have been the only question at issue, was by no means the controlling influence in the campaign. The fight of the Readjusters was a fight against Bourbon Ring rule, against the Democratic machine, against the party of the Democratic machine, against the party of intolerance and oppression against the party which has prescribed the negro and Republicanism, planted itself upon the color line, and cherished all the traditions, if not the purposes, of secession. The Readjusters on the contrary care little for the fate of the Democracy. They are working for a better State Government, for relief from ring rule, and it is true they have been aided by the Republicans. The overthrow of the Bourbon Democracy in Virginia is to be secured, and a new party, which cares so little for the memories of the Rebellion as to burn a Lee in effigy, is to be created solely through such agencies as these."

#### SUGAR FROM DESPISED PLANTS. SORGHUM AND CORN STALKS BEING MADE TO YIELD

AN EXCELLENT CRYSTALLIZABLE SYRUP - THE ULTIMATE EXPORT OF AMERICAN GROWN SUGAR [BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- A leading feature of the eport of the Commissioner of Agriculture will be dissertation on the manufacture of sugar from orghum and corn-stalks.

The chemist of the Agricultural Department has been experimenting this year, in order to ascertain at what age the different varieties of plants give the best results. The Early Amber variety of sorglum proves to be the most profitable. Stalks of this plant were gathered on the 18th of July and cut in halves. The tops gave .0420 per cent of sucrose, or crystallizable syrup, and .0465 per cept of glucose, or uncrystallizable syrup. The experiments were continued with stalks gathered about once a week until August 30, when the seeds were just beginning to become dry. The sucrose or valnable matter at the last experiment had increased to .1482 per cent, and the glucose had decreased to .0115 per cent. The experiments made with the lower halves of the stalks gave .0465 per cent of sucrose and .0288 of glucose on the 18th of July, and .1471 per cent of sucrose and .0150 of glucose on the 30th of August.

Commissioner LeDuc has just returned from the West, whither he went to inspect the processes of various sugar growing and manufacturing enterprises. He reports that the most promising results have already been obtained. He visited one manufactory in Illinois, where 43,000 pounds of sorghum sugar have been made this season, equal in every respect to the best product of the sugar cane; and this enterprise has been carried on under exceptional difficulties. He visited, or received re-ports from, many other localities to which he had sent sorghum seeds, all speaking in the most favor-able terms of the prospects. Individual farmers in Texas, Minnesota, Virginia and intermediate States report having made, at very little expense, their own yearly supply of sugar from seeds supplied by

the department.

"You may ridicule the project to your heart's content," said the Commissioner to a correspondent of THE TRIBUNK, "and call me as many names as you like; but I tell you that it will not be many years before this country will raise sugar to export."

WORSE OFF THAN SLAVES. HUNDREDS OF COLORED PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH BEGGING FOR THE MEANS OF ESCAPE FROM THAT REGION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- The officers of the Emigrant Aid Society of this city make an appeal to the people of the North for aid. A printed circular sent out to-day says: Thus far the chief work of the society has consisted in extending aid to those who have attempted to make their way Westward in destitute circumstances. The

society has before it, however, petitions from many hundreds of colored people who live in different parts of the South. What they implore is assistance in effecting their escape from a condition which they describe as "worse than slavery." Their appeals are indeed touching, simple and shorers. It is in their interest that an earnest appeal is extended to the philanthropic people of the entire North. It is hoped and believed that they will respond to the cries of these distressed people as they would to the wailing victims of a scourze.

The content of the people of the part of those of people.

The names signed to this paper are those of people of well-known respectability and standing in Washington. An officer of the society states that between fifty and sixty colored emigrants were here past night awaiting transportation to the West.

A party of sixty colored emigrants from Lagrange County, N. C., left this cit y last night for Indiana where they propose to settle in Wayne County. The party remained here for two days waiting for the National Emigrant Aid Society to raise the means to pay for their transportation. They were quartered in a railroad car and were fed by the Woman's

#### SHORT CROPS ABROAD.

FRANCE ALONE ENJOYING MATERIAL PROSPERITY.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE.] Washington, Nov. 21 .- Mr. Philip Sidney Post, United States Consul at Vienna, is in Washington. He said to-day that the crops this season in Europe had been almost entire failures. Hungary, which communication to the British Government, tending is usually a large exporter of cereals, will to prove that there will be no unnecessary delay in hardly have enough for its own consumption. Russia is unking more progress in the introduction of improved agricultural machincry than any other country in Eastern Europe. The prospect for a good market in Europe for American cereals and provisions is bright. France alone of European countries, Mr. Post

thinks, is apparently enjoying a senson of material presperity.

The United States Consulat Zurich reports that the failure of the grape crop in Switzerland will lead to the importation by the Swiss of about 20,600,000 francs worth of wine from illungery.

THE PENSION LIST GROWING. COMMISSIONER BENTLEY'S REPORT-A DEFICIENCY OF OVER \$5,000,000 MADE BY RECENT ACTS OF

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.1 Washington, Nov. 21 .- An abstract is given below of the annual report of the Hon. J. A. Bentley, Commissioner of Pensions, to the Secretary of the

On the 30th of June last there were 242 755 persons n the United States receiving pensions from the ernment. The pension fist is now larger than at any previous time. The highest point heretofore reached was in 1873, but the number now reported exceeds the list of that year by 4,344. The present list is composed

Army invalid pensioners, 125,158.

Army widows, children and dependent relatives, 81,174.

1.174.

Navy invalids, 1.844.

Navy widows, etc., 1.772.

Surviving soldiers of the War of 1812, 11.621.

Widows of deceased soldiers of the War of 1812, 2.110. During the year 31,346 new names were added to the list; 908 names which had previously been dropped from the rolls, mainly from a failure for turee years to claim their pensions, were restored, and 13,497 names were for various reasons dropped. The aggregate amount of one year's pension to all pensioners is \$25,493,742 15, but the actual annual payment exceeds that sum by everal milhons of dollars. This arises from the fact that to nearly all newly admitted Army and Navy pensioners several years of accrued pensions are due at the time of admission, which is paid at the first payment. During the year the first payments to new pensioners amounted to \$5,763,758, of which \$4,375,147 was paid to Army and Navy invalids, widows, etc., and \$1,388,611 to

survivors and widows of the War of 1812. will rapidly fail off, while a material increase may be expected in the Army and Navy cases for several years, owing to the removal of the limitation upon the com mencement of pensions by the acts of January 25 and March 3, 1879. The above-named acts were passed after the estimates for the pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were submitted. They were not taken into account when the appropriation was made, and there will be a deficiency in the pension appropriation for the current year, divided, as nearly as can now be estimated, as todows: Army pensions, \$5,000,000;

Navy pensions, \$30,000. There were on the 30th of June 136,645 unsettled claims, exclusive of claims for arrears, an increase over last year of 16,258. To these must be added about 40,000 old claims which were revived by the Arrears to enable the State to pay a greater amount of inact of January 25, 1879, or called up from the rejected office. In addition to this the Arcears net has made

not be less than 239,000 ansettled cases before the office. In addition to this the Arcears act has made claimants more envious about their cases, and they overwhelm the office with repeated dearands for the settlement of their ciaims. In consequence the work of the office has increased so much tout it has failen greatly in arrears, and there is much complaint at the declays, with a view of partially, if not entirely, meeting the demands upon the office in this direction, an additional appropriation of \$50,000 is recommended for the employment of an additional electrical force.

The change of the system for settling pension claims which has heretofore been recommended is carnestly commended to the early attention of Congress, to wit, the division of the country into districts, and the appointment of a surgeon and a lawyer to visit each county-seat twice each year to receive the testimony in regard to all petision applications and claims. Commissioner Bentiev saws: "An aspect of the exparte system which has not heretofore been urged is of a very grave mature. I refer to its fruitfaluess of erime against the laws in the form of perjuries, forgeries and false personations. An examination into the papers in the cases of 500 pensioners whose names have been dropped from the rolls within the last three years and four months, because the pensions had been obtained by fraud, shows the following: Two bundred and seventy-one pensions of widows, minor children and dependent relatives were established and allowed upon 2, 116 certificates and affiness them as a contract of the contracts and four months, the care of widows, minor children and dependent relatives were established and allowed upon 2, 116 certificates and affiness the force of the contracts and affiness the regretes were committed in the 500 cases. There had been paid to these, pensioners, before least ninety-two forgeries were committed in the 500 cases. There had been paid to these pensioners, before the discovery of their frauds, \$547,225."

# THE COLORED PEOPLE'S EXHIBITION.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 21.-The Colored People's Industrial Exhibition closed to-day. The affair was the first of its kind that was under the entire con trol of colored people, and was very successful. R. B. Elliott, of South Carolina, delivered the address on Wednesday.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

SERIOUS MINING ACCIDENT.

CREYENNE, Nov. 21.—The premature discharge of a blast in a Deadwood mine to day, caused the instant death of Joseph G. Conkrite, and the serious wounding of John Watson and John Galibinski.

John Watson and John Galbhinks.

GREENFIELD DENIED A NEW TRIAL.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Judge Daniels to-day degled the motion for a new trial in the case of Oriant's Greenfield, sentenced to be hanged on the 12th of December. The case is to go before the General Term.

case is to go before the General Term.

HARTY CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Patrick Harry, on trial
here for the murder of Daniel Burks, in September, 1877.
was to day convicted of manislaughter in the second degree,
and sentenced to six years in the Auburn State Prison.

TRIAL OF A COLORED BOY POR MURDER.

NEWCASILE, Del., Nov. 21.—The trial of William
Brown, a two-ve-pear-old colored lad, for the murder of his
playmate in Wilmington in June last, began here to-day. The
deed occurred during a base ball dispute, the weapon being a
bat.

Dat. THE STEAMER NORFOLK IN COLLISION.

PHILA: Lettle, Nov. 21.—The steamer Norfolk, from Richmona, Va., was in collision at 7:30 this morning off Cherry Island Flats with the schooner N. H. Burrow, of New-York, bound out. No damage was done to the nuck of either vessel.

Vessel. PROGRESS OF THE HAYDEN TRIAL.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—Mrs. Luzerne
Stevens testified to-day that Mary Stanuard visited Hayden's
house frequently on the day before the murder and once out
the morning of the murder, Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden also
testified.

A CHIEF CLERK CHARGED WITH FRAUD. SCRANION, Penn., Nov. 21.—A. R. Barger, has been chief cierk for John Jermyn, an extensive operator of this region, for seventieen years, is charged having embezaled about \$50,000 at intervals, extending

PALMER AGAIN INDICTED IN NEW-OBLEANS, New-OBLEANS, Nov. 21.—Edward C. Paimer, late president of the Louislana Savings Bank, was indicted again to day for making false entries in the beens of the bank with intent to deceive the stockhonders and depositors as to the comittee of the institution.

committon of the institution.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A YOUNG LADY.

ATLANTA, Ga, Nov. 21.—Sallie Fenu, a young lady of eighteen, attempted to commit suicide last might with morphine. Sale took twenty grains, which being an overlose, falled to accomplish her purpose, and she may recover. Atlast Penn had been betrayed by a young German under promise of marriage.

of marriage.

TWO EXECUTIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHAPLESTON, S. C., Nov. 21.—Two colored criminals were executed in this State today. One of them was Edward Holmes, sitzen years old, who was convicted of entrageous assault. The other criminal was George Gary, who was hanged at Beaufort for the murder of a colored management Brown.

#### PRICE FOUR CENTS. ENGLAND AND THE TURKS.

THE OTTOMAN ALARM ABATING. THE PORTE DEAFFIEMS IIS INTENTION TO INSTI-

TUTE REFORMS-BEACONSFIELD TOO RESERVED. In Turkey, some members of the Cabinet make a display of regret at the sharp terms in which the press has assailed England. The Porte asserts again that it is about to institute reforms, and Lord Salisbury responds approvingly. Much disappointment was manifested in London, at the reserve maintained by Lord Beaconsfield in his Guildhall speech. Administration journals were misled into making false promises about it.

AFFAIRS ON THE BOSPHORUS. BETTER PERLING TOWARD ENGLAND-THOSE PROM-

ISED REPORMS.

A Constantinople disputch to The Times sayu: Several members of the Cabinet have expressed strong disapprobation at the violent tone of the Turkish press toward England. The Porte has made an important the introduction of the reforms demanded by England, and Lord Salisbury, the British Foreign Sec retary, basgiven assurances that his Government

#### ties of the Porte, and does not wish to complicate the situation by menace. BEACONSFIELD'S SPEECH.

fully understands the financial and other difficul-

GREAT EXPECTATIONS FORMED AS TO THE PRE-MIRR'S SPEECH-THE PROFILE IN SUSPENSE-JOURNALS-ALL COMPLETELY MISLED-REPORTED STRIFE IN THE CORINET, FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBENE. ]

LONDON, Nov. 11 .- Mr. Gladstone last year defined the existing Government as a government by reserve. The definition was true at the time, and has become truer since. Lost night the reserve reached its climax. Lord Beaconsfield spoke at the Guildhaff. The occasion was one to which he himself has done his best to give splendor and significance; an occasion which be described formerly as the moment when the country might expect to hear the voice of sense and truth. Never before has the country been more keen to hear it. Never has the just solicitude of a great people about momentous affairs vital to its prosperity and honor been more anxious. Never have there been more pressing subjects of immeinformed. Both at home and abroad great events have occurred within a short time; great questions have been raised; great changes have begun-in all which the Government have actively intervened. Parliament is not sitting. The Ministry is practically supreme; practically uncontrolled; and has incurred immense responsibilities with its usual show of lightheartedness, self-confidence, and carclessness for public opinion. With a certain degree of patience the nation has waited to hear what account its sernearly every point, in respect to nearly every act of public policy, their conduct has been challenged, their judgment impugned. All over the country, strengthening into distrust, and that the majority on which Ministers rely in Parliament had ceased The first payment to pensioners of the War of 1812 to represent the better judgment of the constituencies. One Minister after another had spoken, and said nothing. Mr. Cross, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Colonel Stanley, Lord Salisbury himself, had addressed numerous assemblies, argued over sundry topics belonging to the past, and sedulously abstained from uttering a single word which could throw light on their purposes for the future. On all hands the country was told, in substance, you must be patient till the Prime Minister speaks; then you will hear what is the true meaning of the policy we are now pursaing, and on what principles we intend to govern this Empire; what we shall do to promote its domestic welfare, and to what end we are directing its relations with foreign

Powers. Knowing this, knowing that not England only, but all Europe, and all the civilized globe-since there is no part of it where England has not a foothold and a meddling band-were waiting for the speak last night at the Guildhall. Then, if ever, was the moment to prove to the world that he is smeerely sensible of his responsibilities; that those who accuse him of treating grave affairs as a game do him a real injustice; that he is in earnest; that he has a patriotic regard for the common wealth, and not merely a deep pleasure in the exercise of personal power; that he sceks to administer an empire on settled principles: that he recognizes the right of the people to pass judgment on its rulers; that he, too, is of opinion that governments derive their just nuthority from the consent of the governed. Even if he be not sineere, he had an opportunity to appear sincere, at

little or no cost to himself.

He threw the opportunity away utterly. His speech is solely remarkable for what it did not contain. On no single question did he speak fully or frankly. On the most prepart he said not a single word. To the appeal which all England, his own party not less than his opponents, had addressed to him, he responds by a silence which is nothing less than the silence of contempt-the silence of a man who declines to answer a question because it is put by a man who has no right to the answer. He says to the English people Mind your own business; plant and reap; stick to your lasts, to your furnaces and looms, to your ships and factories; leave politics to your betters; I will govern you. With every dispositoir to discover some other meaning in this astonishing discourse, none other is discoverable. Those of us who heard it could searce believe our ears. The keenest scrutiny applied to it since, can extract nothing else from it. In the papers of this morning there is one general outburst of criticism. It is not the pique of bafiled curiosity; it is the resentment of serious men who feel that they are being triffed with; of patriots who fear for their country under a prolonged dictatorship.

If any evidence were wanting of the expectations as to last night's speech, it is abandantly supplied by the forecasts appearing in the London papers on Monday morning. It has for some time been the custom to communicate-indirectly but sufficiently -to the leading London journals an abstract of the Queen's Speech, which they publish on the morning of the day when the Speech is to be read. In like manner, since Lord Beaconsfield has done so much to enhance public curiosity? about his Guildhall harangue, the papers have sought to prefigure its contents. Neither in this case nor the other do they publish these hints in the form of news. The practice is to interweave them in one of those leading articles which. on the strength of such hints, assume a tone of easy omniscience. Three of the Ministerial organs published such articles on Monday. But when you compare them with the actual speech it looks as if the three Ministerial organs had one and all been made the victims of a practical joke. Onone or two points they are not far wrong, but their sketch, as a whole, is ludicrously unlike the address delivered. The Times was most unlucky of all. Its prophecies took the most positive form, and were most per-emptorily falsified. Lord Beaconsfield, according to his faithful supporter, was to invite the adver-saries of an Anglo-Turkish alliance to find fault with the present English demand for Ottoman reforms. He was to say less than was said at Manchester-hence, of course, he was to say something -about the Conference at Vienna. He was to propound a fresh theory of rent. Obstruction and doestic legislation were to be paired-whatever that